

relevant sources of grey literature. Inclusion criteria: 1. All evaluated initiatives: successful, unsuccessful, and inconclusive; 2. Initiatives implemented in any region, sub-region, or country, etc. no matter the level of economic development or government unit level; 3. Initiatives targeting at micro, meso, or macro-level, within or outside the realm of precarious employment; 4. Reports and peer-reviewed primary studies with a qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-methods design; 5. English, Catalan, Danish, Dutch, French, Italian, Norwegian, Romanian, Spanish or Swedish language studies.

Results Our results will be grouped according to the specific outcomes targeted by interventions, such as health, well-being, health equity, work environment conditions and characteristics, access to social security services or benefits, and worker skills.

Conclusions

By sharing our intermediate findings, we hope to get feedback from key stakeholders and learn of interventions that we may have missed through the literature search. Given the increase in precarious work in both highly-developed and developing countries, we have to strengthen and diversify our efforts to address such challenges.

Rapid-Fire Presentations

Agricultural exposures

RF-33 OCCUPATIONAL RISK EXPOSURES TO PESTICIDES AMONG FARMERS AND FARMWORKERS IN THE PHILIPPINES

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Objective This was a cross-sectional study conducted among 534 farmers in the largest vegetable –producing area in the northern part of the Philippines. This study assessed ergonomic risk factors, and occupational health and safety conditions, among farmers exposed to multiple pesticides.

Methods Methods consisted of interviewer-guided survey questionnaires on pesticide use among farmers, agricultural safety risk factors associated with pesticide exposure, and physical health assessment. Subjects were selected using multi-stage random sampling, yielding a total of 534 farmers.

Results The majority of study subjects were males (53.3%), with a mean age of 47 years old. Occupational exposure accounted for major exposure (84.8%). Farmers often complained of headache (69.4%) and dizziness (41.0%) after their exposure to pesticides. As for common respiratory symptoms, farmers often complained of coughing (39.4%), difficulty of breathing (15.6%), breathlessness (14.9%) and having pulmonary secretions (13.3%). Farmers reported pesticide spills on their body parts while spraying (79%), and 49% complained of getting sick because of their work. Of those who got ill, 69.8% did not receive any medical attention. 40.9% of the farmers were diagnosed with abnormal physical examination findings and less than 10% of the farmers exhibited abnormal laboratory results.

Conclusion The results showed that farmers were exposed to pesticides while undertaking their agricultural work and that certain occupationally-related health symptoms manifested themselves. This underscores the need to improve protection measures so as to reduce the exposure of farmers to pesticides.

RF-152 AGRICULTURAL EXPOSURES AND RISK OF OVARIAN CANCER IN THE AGRICULTURE AND CANCER (AGRICAN) COHORT

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Introduction Ovarian cancer is uncommon, with poor prognosis, and it ranks among the 1st causes of gynecological cancer death in females in developed countries. Few risk (age, genetic, hormonal) and protective (oral contraceptive) factors are established. The role of asbestos, estrogen menopausal therapy and tobacco smoking in ovarian cancers is supported by sufficient evidence in humans (CIRC). The influence of hormones and reproductive factors on ovarian cancer suggests that endocrine disrupters may impact risk.

Objectives We assessed the risk of ovarian cancer among women farmers, and studied associations with livestock, crops and related tasks.

Methods Our analysis included 83,048 women, enrolled in AGRICAN cohort in 2005–2007 in France, who completed an enrolment questionnaire on lifelong agricultural exposures and reproductive life. Ovarian cancer cases were identified by cross-linkage with cancer registries.

Results Until 2015, 186 incident cases of ovarian cancer were identified. Late menopause increased the risk of ovarian cancer, while parity and oral contraceptive use were protective. Decreased risks of ovarian cancer were observed (1) in female farmers compared to non-farmers (HR=0.65[0.43–0.98]), but remained only for those who used oral contraceptive, (2) for some activities (wheat and corn, poultry and sheep/goat), probably due to residual confounding. However, increased risks were observed among (1) female pig-breeders (HR>15 pigs = 1.93[1.08–3.44]), (2) female fruit-growers (HR HR=2.58[1.03–6.41]). Increased risks observed on crops were reinforced among women who did not use oral contraception and results in livestock were unchanged according to oral contraception use.

Conclusion In the AGRICAN cohort established risk (late menopause) and protective factors (oral contraceptive and parity) were confirmed in female farmers. We found positive association for some crops and animal breeding but we also found decreased risks possibly due to residual confounding.

RF-210 EXPOSURE TO PESTICIDES AND RISK OF HODGKIN LYMPHOMA IN AN INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM OF AGRICULTURAL COHORTS (AGRICOH)

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Introduction Hodgkin lymphoma is a rare cancer of B-lymphocytes diagnosed in approximately 80,000 individuals worldwide each year. While the use of some pesticides may increase the risk of other lymphoid malignancies, associations with Hodgkin lymphoma remain poorly understood.

Objectives We investigated associations of use of 22 pesticide active ingredients and 13 chemical groups with Hodgkin lymphoma incidence in three large agricultural cohorts from